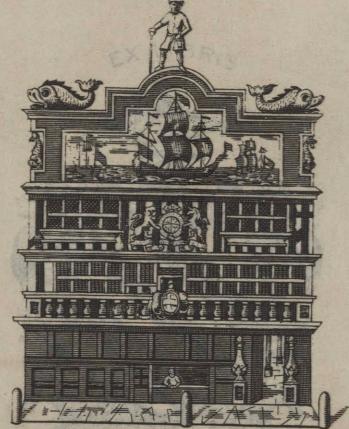


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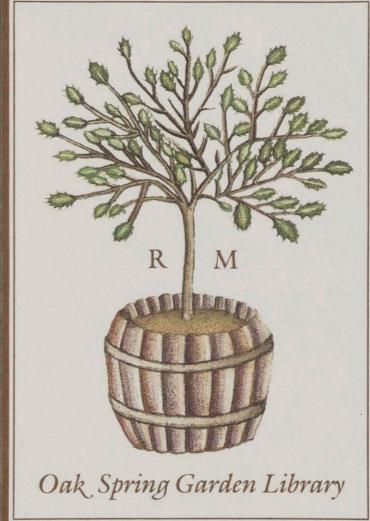
making of fit roomes, to keepe
Silk-wormes in:

As also,
FOR THE BEST MANNER OF
planting of Mulbery trees, to
feed them.

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for the benefit of the Noble Plantation
in VIRGINIA.



AT LONDON,
Imprinted by Felix Kyngston, 1620.



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24

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ADVICE FOR MAKING OF CONVENI-

ent roomes to lodge Silk wormes in,

and for the most commodious plan-

ting of Mulbery trees, to have

the best leafe to feed

them.

BECAUSE that these two things, First, the making of lodgings for the Silk-wormes: Secondly, the abundant planting of the best Mulbery trees in a requisite distance one from another, whereby to haue the best leafe to feed the Wormalies, require some good time for the due preparation of them: Therefore that no time be lost for so great and so gainfull a busynesse, (the profits whereof will be most certaine, and that with small charge, after that these two prouisions are once for all well accommodated) we send you these necessary instructions beforehand, till you receiue a booke which shortly shall be purposely printed for you, and stote sent, to teach all there, the exact vsage and ordering of Silk-wormes, the

skill whereof may soone bee learned, and presently put in practice.

*The lodgings of
the Silk-wormes*

Of these two preparations then, which require some length of time to fit them, the first is, that you must make the lodgings and rooms for the Silk-wormes, so commodiously and conueniently for them, as they may easily doe their worke, to yeeld you abundance of silke: which is but a vaine hope, if you lodge them in a place vnproper, and contrary to their nature. The Chambers for to lodge and bring vp the Silk-wormes in, must bee made spacious, lightsome, pleasant, neate, and wholesome, farre from ill fents, damps, fogs, and humidities: warme in cold, and cold in hot weather: they must not be lodged in the lowest roome neere the ground, nor yet in the vppermost roome neere the tiles, because of the distempers of these two contrary situations: the lowest roome may be too moyst, and the vppermost too windy, too hot, or too cold for them, according to the seafons. Neuerthelesse, the lower roome is the better of the two, and may bee borne withall, if the floore be dry and boorded, and that vpon it you erect one onely single Stage for the Wormes, three or four foot high from the floore, for the auoyding of cold dampes and moistures, and so as there bee too, one roome aboue it close boorded, to the end the Silk-wormes may be still placed farre off from the tiles, which being neere them, are alwayes hurtfull

ull to them, because that the winde and the cold pierceth thorow them, and the heat of the Sunne is there also insupportable, when it lights vpon the roofe in his full force. Thatched roofes are also naught for them, because they harbour Mice and Rats in them, which are great deuourers of the Wormes.

*Thatched hou-
ses naught.*

The most proper and commodious roomes for the Silk-wormes then, are middle chambers, which must be spared for the two months only in the Spring: or else if your house-roome be too straight, you must build new lodgings expresly for them, in which they will soone quit the cost, and that durably after; but otherwise to expect profits of them in bad roomes, will not be worth your labour.

*Middle roomes
best.*

You must cast the proportion for their roomes after this manner: The Silk-wormes comming of ten ounces of seed, to be kept and fed well at ease for the best profit, must haue a middle chamber of forty two foot in length, eightene foot in bredth, and twelue foot in heighth; and for more or lesse Wormes you keepe, ground your selfe thereafter, vpon this proportion.

*The proportion
of the roomes.*

The houses wherein you keepe them, would be situated in a good, cleere, dry ayre, for moyiture is a great enemy vnto them: the chambers wherein you feed them, must haue casement windowes to open and shut on both sides the roome, being opposite one against

*Situation of the
houses for them.*

A 3 another,

another, from the East to the West, or from the North to the South, to the end that the fresh ayre and breeses, hauing free passage thorow and thorow the chambers, may refresh the Wormes in their great heates: for when they come neere to the end of their worke, what through the filke wherewith they are then filled and clogged; and what through the great heat of the season at that time, they are then ready to stifle, if they haue not some fresh ayre let in, to coole them, at conuenient times. Neuerthelesse you must take heed, that the windowes to open and shut, bee well glazed or papered, and made to shut so close in a cold season, that no cold ayre get in at them; for coldes are as hurtfull to the Silk-wormes in the beginning of their worke, as heates are in the ending of it.

These creatures also desire to bee in a light place, as not willingly abiding the darke, from which they creepe away, seeking the light; therefore their roomes must be lightsome, par-gatted also, and smoothly whitred on the inside, so as Rats may not be able to creepe vpon the walls being slippery: All chinkes, creuises, and holes, must be close stopped, that there be no place of retrayt left, for Mice, Rats, Lizards, Crickets, or other vermine, enemies to our Silk-wormes.

*Nets before the
windowes.*

The windowes also would haue nets hung before them, to keepe out poultry, and birds, which

which may fly in and eate the Wormes, at such time as it is needfull to set open the windows.

The second and next principall preparation after the lodging, is the foode of the Silke-wormes; which is the Mulbery leafe well qualified, not of euery Mulbery tree, nor of all ages, nor planted in euery soyle, nor set without regard of due distance; but it must be in all these respects select and choyce, for the well-prospering of this delicate creature.

Concerning the Mulbery tree, you must observe these foure things, for to haue the best leafe for the food of your Wormes.

First, the diuers kindes of Mulbery trees, and which is the best for silke.

Secondly, the best soyle wherein the Mulbery is to be planted for this purpose.

Thirdly, the best time and order to plant and remoue them, and at what age the leafe is good.

Fourthly, in what distance to set them, that they may be well qualified by the Sunne.

First then you must know, that there be two races of Mulbery trees; the blacke Mulberry tree, and the white Mulbery tree, which differ in wood, leafe, and fruit: of the blacke Mulberry tree there is but one sort; the stocke whereof is thicker, the wood more solid and strong, the leafe more large, hard, and rough in the handling, than that of the white, the fruit also

*The food of the
Silk-worms,
the Mulber-
tree.*

*Foure things
considerable
in the Mulber-
ry tree.*

being blacke, is greater, and better to taste, than that of the white, which is lushious; besides all this, the blacke is of farre flower growth than the white Mulbery tree.

*Three sorts of
white Mul-
bery trees.*

Of the white Mulbery tree there are manifestly knowne three kinds, which neuerthelesse are onely distinguished by the divers colours of the fruit, which are white, blacke, and red, and seuerally brought forth by seuerall trees: all which three sorts, notwithstanding the difference of the colour of the fruit, beare but one name of the white Mulbery tree. These three sorts resemble all one another, both in leaues which they bring forth, all of a meane greatness, and a smooth feeling, the wood of all being yellow within, and the difference onely to be knowne by the fruit, as aforesaid.

*The white Mul-
bery tree better
than the blacke.*

The blacke Mulbery tree leafe makes grosse and course silke; but the white Mulbery tree leafe makes fine, & high prized, (for according to the finenesse of the leafe, will the finenesse and goodnesse of the silke be :) Therefore alwayes where it is in your power to make the best choyce, store your selfe with the white Mulbery tree; which as it is farre better than the blacke, so also it springeth faster, growing more in two yeeres, than the blacke in sixe.

*The white Mul-
bery tree, bear-
ing the blacke
berry, best of all.*

Yet among the three sorts of white Mulbery trees, there is choyce also to be made; for by the searching of some it hath been found, that the leaues comming of that white Mulbery tree

tree which bears the blacke berries, are better than any of the other white Mulbery trees, bearing either the white, or the red berry. Wherefore if it bee possible, furnish your ground onely of this kinde, that the food of the Silk-worme, and so withall, your silke may be the more exquisite.

Next to this, is the white Mulbery tree, bearing the white berry, which some (according as there are diuers fancies) holds to be the better: neuerthelesse the former is generally held the best.

Aboue all, keepe no tree in your Mulbery yard, which bears leaues very much indented; for it is neither of so great substance, nor yeelds so much food as that which hath lesse nickes: but yet this treewill be made good by grafting vpon it.

Hauing chosen your best plant of the white Mulbery tree bearing blacke berries, the next choise to be made, is of fitte ground to plant them in. Secondly, to haue wholesome and profitable foode for your Wormes, you must plant them in such a soile as is best fitting for your Vine, namely, not in too fat a ground, nor yet in too barren and leane, but in a middling soile: rather in a drie than a moist, in a light than a heauy, in a grauelly than a clay. For the quantity of the leaues, true it is, the fatte and rich ground is the best, but not for the quality; for the leaner ground breeds the leafe, of the

*Soyle of the
Mulbery, for
good leafe.*

most profitable and perfect nourishment : the Mulbery tree hauing that in common with the Vine, which brings the best Wine in the like soile to this ; so then the lighter ground brings forth the more exquisite, delicate, and sauoury leafe for the foode of the Silke-worme, and the fat ground a more ranke, grosse, flash, and vnsa-
what soyle best. uatory leafe, which being an vnwholesome kind, seldome fadges well with the Worme or neuer, vnlesse it be helped by an excellent good sea-
son : whereas the leafe of the leaner and mid-
ling soyle, neuer fayles the effecting of your de-
sired purpose. The leafe of the Mulbery will be
then well qualified as is fitting, if you plant
them in an indifferent soyle, somewhat dry, far
from springs of water, and from bogges, and
from watry and foggy places ; prouided also,
that they be exposed to the Sunne, and kept as
much as may be from the annoyance of the
North and East Windes : for with the Vine
too, the Mulbery hates a cold, shady, and watry
situation. And though the Vine and the Mul-
bery bring forth more in a fat strong ground
then in a leaner, yet so it is, that the little of the
fruite of the leaner ground being delicate, is
more esteemed and of better price, than the a-
bundance of that out of the fatter soyle, which
is coorse and grosse.

The third thing, is to shew the best time and
order to plant and remooue the Mulbery tree,
and at what age the leafe is good. Considering
there

there be such store of growne Mulbery trees, small and great in *Virginia* to be taken vp, nothing shall be said now of planting the suckers or branches, nor yet of sowing the Mulbery seede (which though it be the slowest, yet it is held a sure and a good way) but we will onely aduise you to take choyce of such well-growne Mulberries, as may soonest bring profit by their forward flourishing. Experience teaches, that the leaues of the olde Mulbery trees are farre more healthfull for the Worme, and more profitable than those of the young ones, in case they be still vigorous and not falne into extreme decay through age: the Mulbery tree, as in many things, being in this also like to the Vine, which brings better wine olde than young. And as the Vine begins to beare good Wine after the seuen or eyght first yeeres of his planting, so likewise the Mulbery tree in the same age, brings forth so good leafage, wherof you may be sure to reap certaine profit.

*The leafe of the
old Mulbery,
the best.*

The time and manner of remoueing of the Mulbery tree, is much after the fashion of others: you may remoue and plant the Mulbery in September, October, Nouember, Decem-
ber, February, March, or Aprill, and in January
too if it be not frosty weather. Take them vp in *When to remone
the Mulbery
tree.*
faire weather, being neither frosty nor hotte, with such care and curiousnesse that you may haue all the rootes whole and intire, without any being broken or bruised if it bee possible:

which to doe, you must neither spare cost, nor
paines, nor must you want patience, which is
necessary for this action, for feare lest through
rude hastinesse and carelesnesse, your trees ill
taken vp, prooue lost charge and labour. Be-
fore you take them vp, head them, cutting off
all their branches, leauing some forked armes
of them onely with snags, of such length as is
fitting for new growth, as vsually is done in re-
mouing of other trees. To doe well, three
moneths at least before you remoue them, you
must make holes in the earth ready digged for
them, where you minde to set them. The lon-
ger the holes are digged before you set them,
be it a whole yeere, so much the better; for the
more the earth is seasoned and prepared by the
weather, the easier the trees take rooting, and
draw the better nourishment from the earth.
But if necessity constraine you to dig the holes
at the same instant that you are to plant them,
then must you burne some small wood, bushes,
or straw in the holes, that the fire may supply
the want of the Sunne and the frost, for the fit
preparing of the earth: if otherwise, you must
not fill vp the holes with that earth which was
taken out of the, but with other seasoned earth,
pared and taken onely from the very top of the
ground, which is better seasoned by the Sunne
than that raw earth which lyeth deeper. The
holes must bee made very large and wide for
them, for to containe the roots at full ease; you
may

*How to remoue
Mulbery trees,
and to prepare
the ground for
them.*

may be sure you cannot make them too big.
The rootes must be set as deepe in the ground,
as they were then when they were takeu vp ; so
shall you plant them after their naturall man-
ner, which is best, neither too deepe, nor too
shallow. There must be left halfe a foot of small
loose earth in the bottome of the hole, to set
the roots vpon ; which earth, if it bee not well
prepared before by the weather, must bee taken
from the top of the ground, and by this means,
they will the easier and sooner take root down-
ward. The roots must be set downe easily, and
put into the earth as neere as may bee, to the
same site and naturall posture that they were
when they were growing, taking heed that in
placing them, you make not the roots to presse
and crosse one vpon another : wherefore see
that you couer the roots well, and handsomly,
putting betweene them all soft and fine earth,
pressing it downe, and couering them by little
and little patiently with the hand, and not
treading them with the feet, or vsing rammers,
and beaters, as some doe, which spoyleth them,
but filling them vp rather, and kneading the
earth about them gently with the hand, as is
said ; beginning first from the lowest roots, and
so going on to the middlemost, and then at
last to the highest, till the ground be leuelled.
So shall all the roots be couered, without any
hollownesse being left betweene them ; for this
closenesse keepes the roots from taking wind,

and from water standing about them, which rots them. If in the negligent taking vp, part of the roots be vnbarked, bruised, or broken, that part must be cut off before you plant it, and you must put earth close about that place which is thus hurt, that water and ayre come not betweene it and the earth, to rot it.

*For Mulbery
trees to spread
and grow
bigger.*

To haue your Mulbery trees grow big, and faire spred, you must shred off some two inches of the tops of all the branches round about, and especially to cut the master bough of the stocke, in lopping the top of the tree, so as in the whole heighth of the growth, the tree bee not aboue sixe, or seuen foot high from the ground: for keeping your trees alwayes at that height by shredding them, they will spread the more: for the substance going backe, will be employed in nourishing of the stocke; whereas if you let the branches grow at will, there will be much ranke and vnprofitable wood.

*In what space
to plant the
Mulbery tree.*

The fourth poynt requisite for the goodnessse of the Mulbery leafe, is, the regard to be had in the planting of them in fit distance and space one from another, whereby the Sunne may come euery way freely to them, to giue you a well-concocted and wholsome fine leafe for your Silkworms. The more space of ground the Mulbery tree hath freely by himselfe, and the more frankly the ayre and Sunne comes to it, the greater it growes, and brings the better leaues. Therefore if you will make, as it were, whole

whole Forrests and Woods of the Mulbery trees, you must plant them in a straight line, and comely figure of a quincunx, euery tree being distant one from another every way, at least foure and twenty or thirty foot. Or otherwise, hauing such store of Mulbery trees as you haue somewhere in *Virginia*, you may take vp all trees betweene them, that hinder this distance from thirty foot, to thirty foot, that the Sunne may come throughly to them.

But if you will plant them in rankes in the hedges, and out-borders of your plough-lands, or other grounds, then may you plant them neerer together, yet alwayes without pressing them too neere one another; for that is euer to the hurt of the tree, and the losse of the owner. But considering that the onely outskirts of arable lands, vineyards, and other parts of your demeane lands, though indifferently large, are not sufficient to containe Mulbery trees in so great a number, as is fitting to feed the Wormes in abundance; and for that on the other side, the leaues of the trees which are in the thickets and woods, are not so good and wholsome for them, as those that are set in due space in the out-borders, because the other neither haue Sun, nor winde at will: a meane betweene these two extremes is found, conveniently to plant the Mulbery trees for the profit of good leafage, and yet without much hindering the tillage and vse of good land. And this

this is to plant the trees amidst your grounds by line and leuell in double rowes, one single rowe being euuen distant from the other sixteene foot, and so likewise euery tree to be set in the same distance from one another; which being thus planted, the two rowes on each side make one faire alley. And you must dispose these allies on this manner; namely, both along, and across the field, the one alley thwarting and intercrossing the other, leauing on the outsides on them great empty squares of ground, euery square containing an acre, or more, as a man pleaseth, for to sow corne there, which may bee reaped, without being trod downe by the gatherers of the leaues; for when they gather the leaues, they shall tread only on the allies, or neere them; which allies taking vp but small roome, there will be but little losse of ground, either for your corne, or for other vses. You must also plant the trees in these allies in such sort, that they be not set iust right ouer one against another, lest they be pestered together, but set a tree of one row, still against the empty space of the other row: so shall they haue roome and aire enough to grow lustily and freshly, hauing thus the benefit of the Sun, which will alwayes come most freely vpon them, especially vpon the open sides of the great squares. In which squares you may, if you will, conueniently sow cotone, specially Otes, and Field Pease, or such like; which though they be trodden

*The best way to
plant Mulbery
trees in good
order: like to
the first of
More field
walkes.*

trodden downe in the gathering of the leaues, yet can they haue no great hurt, by reason that the blades of these graines will bee then backwards, and they will rise againe, though they be beaten down to the ground; so wil not Wheat, Rye, nor Barly, which for that reason would not be sowne in your Mulbery-yard, but vpon necessity.

There is another commodity comes also of ploughing your Mulbery grounds : for the Mulbery tree prospers much better in the loose ploughed or digged ground, then in the hard cloddy medowes and pastures, so as you take heed lest in ploughing or digging about them, you hurt not the rootes. In the same squares you may also plant Vines, where they will profit, as being not much hindered by the shade of the trees ; or you may, if you had rather, haue medowes or pastures in them, after the trees haue had foure or five yeeres rooting, so as you dig the earth loose about the roots, and sometimes dung them. In this sort, without hindering your demeanes better, than any other way, neere to your house (for so is most fitting) may you plant your Mulbery yards with great profit, both for the goodnes of the leaf, & for the pleasure and beauty which will be in the walkes, in which also if you please, you may sow, or set somewhat, that may bee for vse and profit, and quit the cost of labouring the ground.

Now you must not content your selfe in planting a few; for the Mulbery trees being the maine foundation of this revenue, that must be the chiefeſt thing whereat you must aime, for to plant ſo great a quantity of them, and ſo ſoone, that in a ſhort time you may reape the ſweetneſſe of this rich profit to your contentment.

Those that are perfectly experienced in this busineſſe, aduife a man by all meanes to haue as great abundance of Mulbery trees as is poſſible, and for one that is a good husband to reape good profit, they prescribe the quantity of two or three thouſand trees; for with a leſſe number a man that will bee a maſter of this worke, ought not to enterprize this busineſſe; for here is no queſtion of good profit which muſt grow out of a ſufficient number of trees.

*One man ſhould
haue two or
three thouſand
Mulbery trees
in his yard for
good profit.*

Therefore it is neceſſary to imploу this worke heere in a great volume, or elſe the play will hardly be worth the candle. It is onely for women wantonly to keepe a few Silk-wormes, with a few Mulbery trees, more for pleaſure, than for profit. So then, if you minde to be ve‐ry rich indeed in this commodity, you muſt not ſtay at that number of trees aboue-named, but alwayes ſtill augment your Mulbery yard, adding thereto certaine hundreds of trees yeerly, both for feeding plenty of Wormes, and alſo for the ſuccour of the trees, whereof you

you shall doe well to let some part of them e-
 uery ycerre rest vnleaued; as Lands that bee fal-
 low, to haue them in better hart: Now the pro-
 fit rising by the leaues, is thus estimated: A
 thousand waight of Mulbery leaues, is suffici-
 ent to feed an ounce of seed in Silk-wormies:
 and an ounce of seed, if the race in goodnes,
 the conuenience of the lodging, the perfect-
 nesse of the leafe, and the seasonable time for
 the worke of the Silkwormies, and the carefull
 diligence of the Gouernour, all agree toge-
 ther, (for there must be a consort of all these)
 then (I say) an ounce of good seed, makes easi-
 ly ffeue or sixe pound of silke, which what it is
 worth every one knowes. And this thousand
 waight of leaues, some twenty, or ffeue & twen-
 ty trees of a meane size, will alwayes bring
 forth. Yea a much lesse number of trees suffi-
 ceth for so much waight, if they bee old and
 great. As there are some Mulbery trees in
 some places neere *Auignion*, so large and so a-
 bundant in branches, that one tree will furnish One great tree
sometimes
beares a thou-
sand waight
of leaves.
 leaues sufficient to feed an ounce of seed. The
 cost and charge of the businesse yeerly, is thus
 rated in France, a fourth of the totall defrayers
 it all, and so there remaines three parts of
 cleere reuenue to the owner.

Besides this profit of silke to be made of the
 Mulbery tree, which is of infinite commodity
 alone; it is also good for many other singular
 vies. By tryall made, it hath been found, that

Other profits of the barke of the white Mulbery tree makes good linnen cloth, and Cordage. The wood also is good to make hoopes for tubs and barrels, and it is fit for all Ioyners worke, and for any vse that is yeelding and pliant: it is also good about ships and botes: the boughs shred off, are excellent for Conies: the berries are much desired of poultry, and is good feed for them; and the leaues, all that fall of themselues to the ground in the end of Summer, being laid by in some place, and taken thence day by day, as you need, and giuen boyled to swine, keepe them in good state, and begin to put them into flesh. These, and diuers other commodities come of this excellent tree; which aboue all others therefore, you must preserue and multiply still in Virginia.

To this abouesaid shall be added and taught the way how to make Silk-wormes, which is reported by some, the experiment whereof is so much the more necessary to bee tryed, because there is great danger in carrying of the Silk-wormes seed, so long a iourney by Sea to Virginia. For the Sea is much contrary to the nature of the Silk-worme seed, and easilly corrupts it, by reason of the moysture, and cold rawnesse, especially carried in winter time; and therefore it is very hard to send it by Sea in his perfection. Now then, besides the gathering together of the naturall Silk-wormes, said to bee in Virginia, (which out of all question must

The Sea by contrary qualities corrupts the Silk-worme seed.

must needs bee the best, both for worke, and for to haue good race of seed from them) you shall doe well to try this experiment commended by some Authors.

In the Spring time, shut vp a young Calfe in a little darke and dry stable, and there feed it onely with Mulbery leaues some twenty dayes, meane while let it not drinke at all, nor eate any other thing; at the end of this time, kill it by strangling, and put it whole into a tub, to rot there, and couer it all ouer with Mulbery leaues: out of the corruption of this carcase, come forth abundance of Silk-wormes, which you may take vp with the Mulbery leaues, they fastening themselues vnto them; these fed and handled according to art and common fashion, in their due time bring forth both silke and seed, as others. Some, to lessen this charge, take onely the leg of a sucking Calfe, and cut out of it as much flesh as weighes seuen or eight pounds, and putting it in some wooden vessell with Mulbery leaues about it, leauing it to rot, take the wormes comming out of the flesh, from the Mulbery leaues to which they cleave, and so vse them in like manner as others. Considering, that Bees are made but of the rottennesse of a young Bull or Heifer, and according to the Scripture of the Lion, and that wee see daily many creatures come of putrifaction: this is no improbable thing, and therefore is worth

*How to make
Silk-wormes.*

the triall, to sauе the labour and danger of sending Silk-worme seed by Sea, which to doe well, would be changed euery foure yeeres, as you vſe to doe your graine that you ſowe.

Other things concerning the ordering of Silk-wormes, you ſhall know by another booke which is to be printed. Meane while, with all ſpeed make these timely and neceſſary prouifions aforesaid, for the ground-worke of the busines, as to plant ſtore of the beſt Mulbery trees, in a good aire, in proper ſoyle, & fit diſtance, & dig ſtore of holes in the ground betimes for the preparing of the earth, the better to plant the trees in: prouide alſo faire and fit middle lodgings for the Silk-wormes: for this delicate creature, which clothes Princes, and payes his charges ſo bountifully, cannot indure to bee lodged in base and beggerly roomes, but in thoſe that be large, ſweet, neat, wel ayred, and lightsome. It is a thing well knowne, that a few Silk-wormes, fed at large, and eaſe, make farre more ſilke than a greater number, pent in narrow and ill-fauoured roomes. No ill ſmels muſt come neere them, they muſt be kept ſweet, and oft perfumed; therefore hauiing ſuch ſtore of ſweet woods in *Virginia* as you haue there, you ſhall doe well to make their roomes and tables of thoſe woods: ſweet ſents being a thing moſt agreeable to them. Bee carefull to doe things curiouſly and thorowly well for them at the firſt, for your more plentifull and certaine

certaine gaine after: considering the charge
to you is all one: and a thing once wel done,
they say, is twice done, which will there-
by also bring you twice double
profit, with long con-
tinuance.

FINIS.



*A valuation of the Commodities
growing and to be had in Virginia:
rated as they are there worth.*

IRON ten pounds the Tunne.
Silke Coddes, two shillings sixepence the pound.

Raw Silke, thirteene shillings foure pence the pound.

Silke grasse to bee vsed for Cordage, sixepence the pound: but we hope it will serue for many better vses, and so yeeld a farre greater rate, whereof there can neuer bee too much planted.

Hempe, from ten shillings, to two and twenty shillings the hundred.

Flaxe, from twenty shillings to thirty shillings the hundred.

Cordage, from twenty shillings, to foure and twenty shillings the hundred.

Cotton wooll, eyght pence the pound.

Hard Pitch, sixe shillings the hundred.

Tarre, ffeue shillings the hundred.

Turpentine, twelve shillings the hundred.

Rozen, ffeue shillings the hundred.

D

Madder

Madder Crop, forty shillings the hundred,
course Madder, five and twenty shillings the
hundred.

Woad, from twelve shillings, to twenty
the hundred.

Annis-seeds, forty shillings the hundred.

Powder Sugar, Panels, Muscauadoes and
Whites, five and twenty shillings, forty, and
three pounds the hundred.

Sturgeon, and Cauiare, as it is in goodnesse.

Salt, thirty shillings the weigh.

Masticke, three shillings the pound.

Salsa Perilla wild, five pounds the hundred.

Salsa Perilla domestick, ten pounds the hun-
dred.

Red earth Allenagra, three shillings the hun-
dred.

Red Allum, called Carthagena Allum, ten
shillings the hundred.

Roach Allum, called Romish Allum, ten
shillings the hundred.

Berry graine, two shillings sixe pence the
pound: the powder of graine, nine shillings
the pound: it groweth on trees like Holly
berries.

Masts for Shipping, from ten shillings, to
three pounds a piece.

Pot-ashes, from twelve shillings the hun-
dred, to foureteene.

Sope-ashes, from sixe shillings, to eyght
shillings the hundred.

Clap.

Clapboord watered , thirty shillings the hundred.

Pipe staues, foure pounds the thousand.

Rape-seede oyle, ten pounds the tunne, the cakes of it feede Kine fat in the winter.

Oyle of Walnuts, twelue pounds the tunne.

Lin-seede oyle, ten pounds the tunne.

Saffron,twenty shillings the pound.

Honey,two shillings the gallon.

Waxe,foure pounds the hundred.

Shomack , seuen shillings the hundred, whereof great plenty in *Virginia*, and good quantity will be vented in *England*.

Fustick young,eyght shillings the hundred.

Fustick old, sixe shillings the hundred, according to the sample.

Sweete Gums, Roots, Woods, Berries for dies and Drugs , send of all sorts as much as you can , every sort by it selfe , there being great quantities of those things in *Virginia*, which after proofe made, may be heere valued to their worth. And particularly,we haue great hope of the Pocoone roote , that it will proue better than Madder.

Sables , from eyght shillings the paire , to twenty shilling a paire.

Otters skins , from three shillings , to fiue shillings a piece.

Luzernes,from two shillings,to ten a piece.

Martins the best,foure shillings a piece.

Wild Cats,eyghteene pence a piece.

Foxe skins, sixe pence a piece.

Muske Rats skins, two shillings a doozen :
the cods of them will serue for good perfumes.

Beuer skins that are full growne, in season,
are worth seuen shillings a piece.

Beuer skins, not in season, to allow two skins
for one, and of the lesser, three for one.

Old Beuer skins in Mantles, gloues or caps,
the more worne, the better, so they bee full of
furre, the pound waight is sixe shillings.

The new Beuer skins, are not to be bought
by the pound, because they are thicke and heauy
leather, and not so good for vse as the old.

Pearles of all sorts that you can finde : Am-
bergreece as much as you can get: Cristall
rocke : Send as much as you can, and any sort
of Minerall stones, or earth that weighs very
heauy.

Preserue the Walnut trees to make oyle of,
and cut them not downe: so also preserue your
Mulberry and Chesnut trees very carefully.

In the moneth of Iune, bore holes in diuers
sorts of Trees, whereby you shall see what
gums they yeeld, and let them be well dried in
the Sunne euery day, and send them home in
very dry Caske.



